### Contrast Between Last Season's Craze and the Lack of Interest Now-Causes of the Change-Cenried's Hopes of Profits in the Future Likely to Be Disappointed

With the performance of "Parsifal" at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow mornng the series announced for the season will come to an end, and the opera will have completed its first year as a musical offer-

ng to New York audiences. So far the performance of this work, which had previously been sacred to Bayreuth, has been the most striking achievement in Mr. Conried's term as impresario. Whatever history may record of him as an opera manager, it is certain that he will be recalled first as the man who imported against great odds this last work of Wagner's genius.

A strange experience has befallen this opera during its first American year, and the incidents to be recalled here are unique in the history of amusements the world

What was accepted here with an enthusiasm that amounted to little less than mania became in one year a matter of such indifference as to make the second series of representations barely profitable in comparison with what the first series had been. So enthusiastic a reception of a novelty and so complete an ending of public interest

had never been known before. The receipts for the eleven performances of the work last season exceeded anything known in the history of amusements-the opera may be classed under that headhere or in Europe. When the work was sung for the first time on Christmas Eve one year ago the audience represented almost \$20,000;

The receipts for the following ten performances of the work brought up the total amount to \$136,30s. The average receipts for each performance were \$16,-937.17. This sum was made possible by the fact that the prices for seats at the Metropolitan were doubled in the expensive parts of the house.

decide on the programme for his benefit. that shrewd commander of the operatio ship selected "Parsifal," and the result was that another audience, representing \$18,000, gathered to hear the work. More than \$5,000 was returned to applicants for tickets who had written before the sale of

the seats at the box office began. Such a record as this naturally led Mr. Conried to believe that this sacred opera of Wagner would remain as much of a gold mine as it had been during the first year. He expressed his confidence in its earning yearly for the next five years

At the end of his first season the desire to see the opera was apparently greater than it had ever been. There was every circumstance to justify the manager's optimistic view.

At the end of this five years of golden shower, Mr. Conried, in case he retained the direction of the Metropolitan, was to put the opera at that time into the reper-

Before the production last winter "Parsifal" was the subject of more comment. than any other dramatic or musical per-Mr. Conried announced in formance. March, 1903, that his election to the direction of the Metropolitan had given him the opportunity to carry out a plan which he had been considering for ten years. He intended to perform in New York the opera which Wagner, by the terms of his will, had held sacred to Bayreuth.

or \$25,000 down if she would allow him has his long coat clipped and in a few month to perform the work under the direction of Anton Seidl. That good lady had all but thrown him out of Wahnfried for this

and there was no legal necessity for paying he is five.

Every day brought up some fresh phase njunction against the production of the sale. work. In this move she failed.

reuth artists for the same roles they had life and limbs, and at any time during that sung in Bayreuth, in spite of Mme Wag, period the colt may go wrong, be injured and sung in Bayreuth, in spite of Mme. Wagner's entreaties. These included M. Burgstaller, who owes his artistic existence to to expect to get a sound and well schooled hunter under \$600; a heavyweight can seldon bit less under obligations to her, and Anton | be got for under \$1,000, while \$2,000 is not con

The moral aspect of the work aroused discussion on every side. The Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church declared that the libretto was blasphemous, and begged the authorities hurst denounced the text with equal vigor, as well as negotiate his fences cleverly. One and Bishop Burgess of Long Island added often hears hunting men designating some hurst denounced the text with equal vigor, his voice to the Protestant objections.

The Rev. Dr. Duffield of the old Twelfth Street Presbyterian Church was another opponent of the performance. Father Wynne of the Society of Jesus was one of

In addition to the publicity thus given to the coming performance, there was the | you have the perfect specimen. daily progress of the legal features of the obstacle to his performance of the work.

All this preliminary publicity aroused intense excitement. The consequence was that an enormous audience, representing the unprecedented sum of \$20,000, swarmed to the theatre for the first performance, and similar audiences continued to go so long as it was possible last winter to hear the opera.

Mr. Conried could have given thirty performances instead of twelve and sold out the house for every one of them. But it seemed to him the part of wisdom to reserve some of the profits for future sea- you are willing to do so. If you are alraid sons. Henry W. Savage, seeing the enor- don't hunt." mous public interest in the opera, de-

cided to give it in English. When Mr. Conried returned from Europe

"PARSIFAL" FURORE ENDED. that only a year before had gone all but mad over the work.

When the season at the Metropolitan opened, the sale for "Parsifal" amounted to about \$38,000 for the seven performances. Included in that sum was the investment of the ticket speculators, who must have bought heavily

Tickets sold for half price on the street at the first performance. At the second. \$10 orchestra seats could be had for \$2 At the third performance, it was not possible to see a speculator with the naked eye within a mile of the theatre.

It is probable that the original \$38,000 was not increased by the smallest sale at the box office after the first performance. Last year the opera was sung before audiences that packed the theatre and listened with keen suspense and intent absorption to every note. This year the seats downstairs were but sparsely occupied.

If Mr. Conried has not added many hundreds of dollars to what he gained last year, he has not lost much. In fact, it is probable that he has made a reasonable profit this year too. It is not an especially expensive opera to perform and with average audiences of \$5,500 the management will make money

have been satisfied so quickly is a problem amusements that is not to be explained It was not possible that the audiences last season were composed altogether of music lovers. Music lovers of themselves could not have made up the immense gathering of those twelve audiences.

The sensational nature of the opera led there many persons who were rarely, if ever, in the opera house before. They were, of course, bored to death by the length of "Parsifal." Naturally, this section of the audiences could not be brought back again. and they undoubtedly did much to prejudice their friends of the same tastes against the work

Music lovers prefer other operas of Wagner to this last creation of his genius, and they were not going twice to hear this opera when there were others they prefer at half the price. Persons moderately fond of opera were also repelled by the length of the work. There will, of course, be no more productions of the work this year, with the exception of those to be given

by the company on the road. When the time came for Mr. Conried to this country? Mr. Conried will probably put the work into the repertoire next season, although he has so far made no declaration

of his intentions. Many persons thought that this course would have been the right one for the present season and that it would have kept alive the interest in the work. As a repertoire opera, some people believe, it will never hold its own with the public when when brought into competition with the other Wagner operas. So as a repertoire opera it will for the next few seasons probably have four or five performances a year, and no more.

It will, at all events, never be given again at increased prices. Mr. Conried realized soon after the sale began this season that he had made a mistake in clinging to the advanced figure.

"Parsifal's" first year of existence in this country is the most astonishing and incomprehensible episode ever known in the history of amusements.

## HORSES FOR FOX HUNTING.

### Qualifications That Breeders Consider Most Important.

From the Washington Star. "The fox hunting season is on in Virginia and the winter sport promises to be especiall good," said S. G. Ramer of Warrenton. "You w we raise lots of hunters in our section, and to watch their evolution from birth is really an interesting study.

The colt's best hope is to be bought by some regular hunting man. He is then pay Mme. Wagner a share of the profits given better care, gets his daily exercise. from an awkward, rough heavy transformed into a sleek, graceful, proud-

young creature.
"But after all a three-year-old is a baby Few hunting men will handle a horse before The opera was not protected by law he is four, and little is expected of him until

a cent to anybody. But Mr. Conried felt that Mme. Wagner should share in the profits which he believed were certain.

Every day brought up some fresh phase of the controversy. Mme. Wagner ening apples, die of distemper or are seriously gaged an American lawyer to obtain an injured in a hundred ways that spoil their

"The man who trains a hunter gives two Mr. Conried got the best of the Bay- years of his time to the work. He risks his made useless for life

"One can easily realize that it is useless

sidered a high price.

"Many horses can jump, but more than
this is necessary. Many a horse that can
with ease clear the bars at six feet or more
could not go half that number of miles over a hunting country in which the highest timber to interfere to prevent a performance of this is that it requires good breeding for of the work. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Park- a horse to be able to both gallop and stay. horse that is astonishing the publi brilliant feats in the show ring as "a dog" -the

worst term of opprobrium.
"A hunter, first of all, must be well bred, he should be a good leaper, and it is neces sary he should be able to gallop, and to these the few persons who had a word to say qualities add nice manners, great staying in defence of the opera from a religious powers, a turn of speed, a good mouth-point of view. hunter-a bold heart and intelligence, and

"Color matters little, though a gray is undesirable, unless one means going hard. case. All of these were decided in favor of Mr. Conried, for there was no real legal coat in the first flight it is very smart. Sorrels have gone out. What used to be known by this name is now 'chestnut.' Do not call a man's horse a sorrel unless you wish to inset him. Roans are usually stout and tough, but they are often course as well, and hunting man would touch a hunter who is

cursed with a dun colored coal. After all, though, a good hunter will not in all instances carry a man well across con best horse in the world can be spoiled by bad handling and the boldest made faint hearted by having a coward on his back. There is an electric sympathy between horse and rider, and you cannot expect him to go well unless

## The Old Hell and the New Hell.

A stitude of Prescription and two mathematics of the work in the evenings and two mathematics. It was his local filter to have a second series would be necessary, and here was no doubt in his mind that the second year would bring the \$50,000 mind and and well thank the second year would bring the \$50,000 mind that and the the second year would bring the \$50,000 mind that and the the second year would bring the \$50,000 mind that and the the second year would bring the \$50,000 mind that the second year would bring the \$50,000 mind that the second year would bring the \$50,000 mind that the second year would bring the \$50,000 mind that the second year would bring the \$50,000 mind that the second year would bring the \$50,000 mind that the second year would bring the \$50,000 mind that the second year would bring the \$50,000 mind that the second year would bring the \$50,000 mind that \$50,00 A Methodist Preacher in the Christian Cup.

### POEMS WORTH READING.

Farewell and Welcome. Because the Old Year dying lay. The watching skies were sad and gray. The winds went sobbing on their way. The lonely fields were brown and bars. The oaks, so lately green and fair.

Possed all their naked limbs in air. The brief day faded into night:

The moon and stars were velled from sight. And earth seemed covered with a blight. woke-the sad night fled forlorn! Fair as a planet newly born The earth arose to greet the morn

Above a sun of fervid gold The turquoise sky its depth unrolled With arabesques of white enscrolled. A wreath of diamonds velled each tree A new white world smiled up at me.

NINETTE M. LOWATER.

### Bit of Domestic Genre.

From the Chicago Tribune.

But, O, this week of holidays, how good to have it so!

This time when scattered families in pleasure

And as we gaze adown the past, and count again The gladness that is ours to-day if we but call it back.

# Laurence Sterne.

Yorick, Vorick, what a gift is thine; in, impish, with the merry twinkling eyes another perping from some new surprise; grise wit oft gas on stolen wine, raph courting kinship with the swine, we with tolly, yet in wisdom wise.

The discourage of the wisdom wise, as dragging earthward when abreast the skies on that have shimmered in a glow divine.

I lounge with thee through France in that old chaise. Nor grudge my host his charge at wayside inns. Thy slivery chatter brightening all the way: With Uncle Toby I spend genial days.
Shrewd Widow Wadman my affection wins.
And Corporal Trim gildes to my heart to stay.

### A Hundred Years Hence

hundred years
fence and what matters all this toll and strife?
. transient dawn, a narrow little day.
ind twilight shapes us for etternity.
casant and potentate will turn at last
and mix their dust, the worms will feed on each
inpartially. And if indeed they speak
the truth who tell us of a life beyond.
Cach will niest each before a throne, when each.
Clean from the fiesh, resolves into a man.

Ah! Symbols of a rest that is no rest.
Decking the worn out covering of flesh
With stone and brass, and banneret and shield:
As if you would preserve their very dust
From contact with a lesser kind's decay—

What of the night. Why were we born to sln and suffering, who gains by our regret? Can we be even sure that at the end of all our trouble we shall be allowed. To simply sleep eternity away?

Will all the aching hearts and weary limbs Discover slumber on the other side? Or will they rise, as Prophets say they will, Fresh to a happiness they never knew? I wonder! As for me, I have no new Demand to make, I only plead for peace. And in my pleading, I am not alone.

ook to your work, who brought the thing to birth, he teeming millions with a single cry, eace! we re-echo, give us ceaseless peace. le ask no monument above our bones, es as no monument above our bones, epitaph of all we left undone, ity a grave among the other graves, aly to cumber nature for an hour, niv to fall to pieces on her breast, and, falling, pass beyond the reach of Man.

POET IN FXILE.

# Polly's Apron.

When Polly puts her apron on With most important fussing. She gravely says she dons the thing To keep her frock from mussing It has a little square of bib

All edged around with frilling Would set your heart to thrilling.

Yet wearing its protecting folds the tells you "No. Art! Nevert Till scream! There stop! See what y

Love's Blindness. From the London Dady News.
"Full glad am I the gods have made thee blind!"
Thou answerest, when I seek to tell thee
How that the coming hath revealed to me
Wonder on wonder, how in thee I and
The fame of Beauty's kimmortality
Lighting the darkdag pathway of mankind. at high same passes, in the night at hides the valley, from a mountain scar angent and interest and other scar came the old dreams, imperishably bright case eyes, that they may worship from afar, e gods have stricken with eternal light.

The Season. From the Poll Mult Galette.
And be content to guess them.
For were I to express them.
The hearers would cry 'Hush!"
My views about the winter
Would shock a seasoned printer—
Nay, make his devil blush.

The dolefullest of creatures, I clew my comely features. Now turned all blue and red tharing red and vivid.

Loathy blue and livid.

O wer for beauty field

by its I am affleted, In number unrestricted, (Are chilbians are healed?) I couch and succe and shiver With freezing lungs and liver. And lower limbs congenied.

I get the children's maps out. Though here I am perhaps out. And let them understand. I with distinctive mark tick For regions known as Arelic My own, my native land.

Vet but half told my woo is—
The fate I underen is
Too liarsh for mortal sin:
Peace fees, bys die, hopes fade—case
Is like ler found in Hades—
They call the plumber in.

## "The Great Peace."

"The Great Peace,"

From the Westminster Gazette, neward across the yet 't y glistening grass—that to soul and hand in hand—we pass; the each other's eyes we read content idding years the heart's acknowledgment, tender variots from the vallevs creen; patient early dreams hopefully in sleep; sounds of day are hushed in Mature's rest; fiver gleam betrays the pale moon's crest; my fame athwart the soundre yew is you still cottage rises straight and blue; ent of burning wood perfumes the atracease might perfume a heavenly stair; in the colden glory of the sk; inhol of hereafter seems to liegendless peace which it day accessive lifeendless peace which n ds successive life nai Goal, the Great Peace after strife.

The Question.

From the Japan Weekly Mast. This is the cry
That echoes through the wilderness of earth
Through song and sorrow, day and death and birth:
Why?

Way II.

It is the high
Wall of the could with all his life to face.

Man's last dumb question as he traches space:
Why?

POET IN EXILE.

### RUSSIA'S ARMY AND JAPAN'S. On Paper It Is a Case of 4,500,000 Men Pitted Against 1,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.-A German statistician who jotted down daily the reports from both Russian and Japanese sources men, or as many as the entire quota of soldiers available from the Czar's Empire of the standing army and the reserves.

While the exaggerations made by both have undoubtedly been tremendous and it | large amount of bills they have to collect. becomes interesting to know how long either country can continue to fill up the broken ranks.

when vagrant strains of music come in echoes of the army which she can gather in waro'er the snow(What! Susies girl and Jennie's boy have had
another fight!)
As I was saying, now it is that Gladness takes her

Every man in Russia is a soldier, that is,

Every man in Russia is a soldier, that is, And simple Peace and Brotherlove as her at- every man between the ages of 21 and 43. of the year. Why curiosity about the work should when over all the field of life are seeds of kindness. With the exception of educated persons, sown (You, Arthur, Don't you kick the head from cousin Harry's drum) those who have been graduated from universities, colleges and grammar schools. Tis now that we who have grown old may sit and sigh and dream

And look with kindling eyes adown the years beyond recall

And see them brighter, sweeter, in the reminiscent year only. Those in the active service are, year only. Those in the active service are, Why, Bert, how dare you scalp your little Cousin of course, receiving training continually.

The reserves are trained for a fixed number of weeks periodically. Regimental ind muse on all the treasures that our memories may hold—
thow\* Baby's sucked the paint all off of Willie's jumping jack! barracks are scattered from one end of the is systematically carried out. Besides the periodical drill to which the reserves are subjected, there are many companies and regiments which are called out for active duty in quelling riots.

In Japan the total of available reserves falls far below that of Russia, but to offset this is the fact that Japan is nearer the scene of the fighting. Some experts also believe the Japanese are better fighters.

The Japanese standing army consisted before the war of only 167,629 officers and men, while Russia's peace quota was 1,000,-000 men and 42,000 officers, according to figures supplied by each Government. The organization of the Japanese army is rather complicated, but its efficiency has been fully tested in the mobilization and transportation of the troops to the

fleld. In Japan all men from 17 to 40 are liable to military service. In addition to the standing army are the reserves; then what is known by the German term landwehr,

and the first and second depots. The reserves consist of those who have quitted the active service. They are enlisted for four years and four months and are considered part of the standing army.

The landwehr, which is brought into service after all the reserves have been called to the colors, is composed of those who have quitted the standing army, active and reserve, and the enlistment period is five years. The first depot comprises all those who have not enlisted in the active army for a term of seven years and four months. Those who had not previously enlisted in the first depot comprise the second depot, the term of service of which is only a year

and four months. These divisions are called out in regular order. Training of three or four weeks each year is given to all these not in the active service, much after the manner of

our own State militia organization. In war times the reserves are put into active training, and a depleted regiment can easily and quickly be filled with trained

## Pishermen's Clocks Always Fast.

From the Westminster Gazette.

## Fatalism Among the Welsh.

From the London Express.

NEW YEAR'S IN JAPAN. A Japanese on the Ceremonial and Customs of its Observance.

a year as the Christians do Christmas Day. In the days before the Restoration of the number of casualties in the Man- of 1868, the celebration used to take place churian campaign found by adding up the on the first day of a year according to the figures a few weeks ago that the Russians old calendar, which happens a month later had lost in killed and wounded 4,397,000 | than the first of January according to the new calendar.

A few days previous to the first of Januand that the Japanese have suffered the lary are the busiest days for the shops in enormous loss of 5.778,800 men, five times cities and towns, for the people do conthe total of all the Island Empire's soldiers | siderable shopping during these days for New Year gifts. The shopkeepers are busy, not only on account of the multitude sides are thus exhibited vividly, the losses of shoppers, but also on account of the

In Japan the shopkeepers sell their goods extensively on trust. A considerable number of customers of a shop do not remit Russia las an almost unlimited supply the bills promptly as promised. The bills of men with military training, and the size | remain in the hands of the customers until the keeper of the shops is obliged to hire a number of collectors, who carry the bills in their pockets and call upon the delinquent customers for payment at the end

bills and the money loaned personally may be collected until the midnight of the 31st of December. With the dawn of the first day of the new year they are liable to versity is required to serve actively for a remain unpaid until the end of the new year. So the collectors strenuously hunt night, with a chochin, the Japanese lantern, in their hand.

to pay the bills which he expects to be sent to him will close his door early in the evening and go to bed. By and by a collector comes around and knocks at the door violently to wake up the debtor from

Some shopkeepers would even exact "a pound of flesh" from their debtors. So very often their collectors are to be seen hovering about on the streets until the dawn, still carrying their chochin in their hands. When they enter the debtor's house they will say: "Good evening!" instead of "Good morning!"

The Japanese, in order to celebrate the first day of a new year, prepare a day or two ahead a peculiar food called mochi, which is a sort of unleavened bread made of a kind of rice which has greater tenacious quality than the other kinds. Bushels of this kind of rice are steamed in a large barrel shaped utensil, which is placed

After the rice is sufficiently steamed to make it soft enough to be kneaded into a dough, it is taken out, a portion at a time, into a stone mortar, in which it is kneaded. A half dozen men and maid servants stand

air and plant them violently into the steamed rice, while the maid servants mix and turn and return the dough with the poles, and one of them once in a while pours water sticking to the side.

Vegetables and other food are cooked separately in the evening and kept in re-ceptacles to be taken out and eaten in the morning without troubling the maids be-

my native land.

After the zoni is eaten, the family go to bed. They rise late in the forenoon. The maids prepare for a feast, a ceremonial feast, which is to be performed about 1

"Corpse rings, eh? said the visitor. It is a curious, a gruesome name. What are corpse rings?"

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The Japanese celebrate the first day of

According to the custom of Japan, the up the payers of the bills throughout the

A delinquent debtor who does not wish

on the top of a flat topped boiler.

around the mortar. The former hold in their hands kine, pickaxelike tools of wood, whose points are made blunt, while the latter hold wooden poles, point blunt. In time with the musical signals from their own mouths, the men swing the wooden pickaxes in the

active training, and a depleted regiment can easily and quickly be filled with trained and experienced men. There is also a fifth division called the landsturm, which consists of those who have gone through the landwehr or first depot, but who have not been in other service. In this manner the ranks of the army are quickly filled.

Aside from all these there are thousands in the empire who can be called upon for active service and, counting every man eligible for the service, the total military strength of Japan would be upward of 1,000,000 men.

On paper this number compares poorly with the Russian figures, but Japan, it must be remembered, can more easily get her soldiers. With Japan the present base of field supplies is short when compared with Russial's 5,000 miles.

The mochi are usually made round—the with the husbasian figures, but Japan, it must be remembered, can more easily get her work, with their consists of a hard dozen lades who are ready to do their work, with this kimon sleeves tucked up with feasth, a consist of a determined bang.

Upit flee again until it is another person's turn to keep if dying in the air. Any person who fails to keep the mukuro in the kimon sleeves tucked up with results a determined bang.

Upit flee again until it is another person's turn to keep if dying in the air. Any person who fails to keep the mukuro in the kimon sleeves tucked up with results in the lands of the fill mon sleeves tucked up with feast, a cording as she wishes them to be made. The same of the fill mon sleeves tucked up with feast, a cording as she wishes them to be in the shape of a mandarin. One who as service and to keep the mukuro in the kimon sleeves tucked up with feast, a cording as she wishes them to be made of ifferent sizes according to take into the makuro in the air suntless the also fifterent sizes and slapes them to be desirable to keep the mukuro in the wis risk that of keep the mukuro in the size of tifferent sizes against it with the size of the same of the suntless than the suntless th sticky to the hands of a half dozen ladies flat board in the shape of a mandarin. who are ready to do their work, with their who is assigned to keep the mukuro in

my memory even now, when I have not opportunity to taste it here, far away from

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munity, who follow after him wherever After the Banzai has left the house the

family partakes of the feast and drinks the O Toso.

After the feast one dresses up in the dress suit, which iacludes a black naori, an overccat, with the family, maken out the back, and a high men which me om his house and goes o the daimio's residence—the feudal cus-oms still survive and the time honored laimio invites every resident of his former

daimiate to have a cup of wine, or of tose in his mansion. One goes to pay respect to the daimio, not often personally, bu for the drinking of the cup of O Tono. After that he goes around to greet his personal friends with "O medeto!" If his friend is a mere acquaintance, he only leaves his card in a card receiver, which is placed in front of the entrance of every

After the greetings are over the boys and the girls, even the young men and the into the mortar to prevent the dough from sticking to the side.

This process continues until the dough is very well mixed, so that one cannot had a many number of persons that the place will hald may partake.

distinguish the separate grains of rice.

Usually in fifteen minutes, the dough is sufficiently kneaded. Then it is taken out of the mortar by a maid servant with her hands and placed on a large flour-spread board.

The lady of the family sprinkles flour on the dough to prevent it from being sticky to the hands of a half dozen ladies.

A butterfly-like mukuro, with three feathers of a small bird tied together at the top end of a stick, one inch long, and a kernel of a fruit at the bottom end, which serves as a weight, is thrown high in the air. It flutters like a bird, revolving swittly like a top. The feathers hold the mukuro in the air for a short time. Slowly it falls.

Each of the participators in the game holds in his hand a hagoita, a small piece of flat board in the shape of a mandarin. One

stills to the front is partly shown by the request which came from Gen. Kuropatkin a few days ago asking that eighteen or twenty trains daily be added to those already crossing Siberia and entering Manchuria over the Siberian Railway.

Japan also has the advantage of having her troops better equipped than her opponent. The reserves of Russia are not all supplied with modern rifles. Some of the regiments were fitted out years ago and new arms have not entirely replaced those of the old styles.

On the other hand, Japan's forces go to the front with guns and arms of the latest type. The preparedness of Japan for the war is shown emphatically in the better equippment of her forces.

Sometimes the party is divided into two factions and the context is waged between the content are piled on a little table, the smaller ones on top of the larger ones. On the top of all these mochi is placed an orange, with the leaves of a particular tree for the occasion planted on it.

This reserves of Russia are not all supplied with modern rifles. Some of the regiments, the tabernacle for gods, just after midnight of the 31st of Docember. or carly in the morning of Jan. I. The similar feature of a new year masks and attire peculiarly for the hearth at the fireplace, the god of the hearth at the fireplace at the well, &c.

On the first dwint and for the card that contenting the potter ones on the top of all these mochi is placed an orange, with

Stance at the doors illustrate the houses. Where the Shott stand. The dire discase. The evil onen Are all driven away By the O'pparat no Shott Datini Fishermen's Clocks Always rast.

From the Westminster Gazette.

The commissioners who are holding the Board of Trade inquiry at Hull have been much puzzled to ascertain the exact Greenwich time of the bappenings on the Dogger Bank. The fishermen who have been called have confusingly spoken of 'the time' and 'the right time.'

The explanation is a peculiar one. The clocks on the fishing trawlers are timed one hour in advance of Greenwich, and the reason for this is that the carriers which ply between the mark boat, so that the carriers which ply between the mark boat for receiving boat) and Hull may not be late for the markets.

The managing the food on the table. The managing almed by the practice.' Mr. Beeching replied that it was anold custom, and only those who fully understood the fishermen could understand its influence.

From the Westminster Gazette.

The commissioners who are holding the dood on the table. The morting without troubling the mades beyond arranging the food on the table. The offertory food is cooked separately with the first bucketful of water drawn from the screed well in a temple of Shinto just at midnight.

Everybody observes the passover on that evening. As soon as the food is cooked the first bucketful of water drawn from the screed well in a temple of Shinto just at midnight.

Everybody observes the passover on that evening. As soon as the food is cooked the follow observes the passover on that evening. As soon as the food is cooked the first bucketful of water drawn from the screed well in a temple of Shinto just at midnight.

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Everybody observes the passover on the first bucketful of water head of the first bucketful of water head of the

From the Baltimore Herald \*Corpse rings, eh?" said the visitor. "It's

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